

# WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair to-day and to-morrow; rising temperature to-morrow; fresh west winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 61; lowest, 42. Detailed weather reports will be found on the Editorial Page.

# The Sun AND THE NEW YORK HERALD

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 242—DAILY.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1920.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THREE CENTS WITHIN 200 MILES FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE

## WOULD MAKE UNITED STATES PAY WAR COST

French Plan Calling for Financial Unity Means Loss to America.

ALLIES ESCAPING DEBT Reapportionment of Expenses Would Saddle Heavier Burden Here.

TO COME UP AT BRUSSELS Operative Under Guise of Financial Section of League of Nations.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, April 28.—That France intends to press before the forthcoming interallied conference at Brussels the creation of a financial section of the League of Nations, which has behind it a plan to reapportion the total war expenses, as cabled recently to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD, is shown in a resolution reported by the Finance Commission of the Chamber of Deputies. Such a plan, financial experts say, would result in America surrendering the repayment of part of what the Allies borrowed from her.

In addition to asking speedy action on new taxes the resolution declares that Germany must pay the budget items for reparations and pensions in conformity with the peace treaty, "and that interallied unity should be effected by means of the financial section of the League of Nations, whose constitution was provided for by the Peace Conference April 23 last."

The resolution adopted was proposed by Louis Klotz, Minister of Finance in the Clemenceau Ministry, and is a development of M. Vincent Auriol's motion adopted when the treaty was ratified and by Clemenceau, whereby the Government pledged itself to reach an understanding with the Allies and associates to secure the apportionment of war expenses "in such manner that by reason of hostilities one should not bear a greater proportion of the costs than another."

M. Klotz and other French delegates have declared repeatedly that President Wilson last April agreed to the financial section of the league. This was denied by the President's financial advisers here, but the President himself never discussed the matter. Although disguised, the whole purpose of this plan appears to be to secure the wiping out of a large portion of the allied debt to the United States, which obviously would be required should the total allied war cost be apportioned as suggested.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts said in the Senate on Tuesday that the Allies proposed to revive at the meeting of the League of Nations in Brussels two proposals that were made frequently during the Peace Conference of 1919—that all allied war debts be pooled and paid by the Allies jointly, or that the United States finance the rejuvenation of Germany. The effect of the former proposal would be that the United States and Great Britain would assume a large share of the burden of the allied debt.

## BRITAIN PENALIZES U. S. ON WAR BILLS

5 P. C. Tacked on Supplies Unpaid in Thirty Days.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, April 28.—Great Britain is demanding that the United States is to pay 5 per cent. interest on all accounts for war supplies that were not paid by the United States within thirty days. The interest charge brought Great Britain on Navy Department purchases of some aggregates \$50,000. Though surprised at the charge, Navy Department officials intend to pay the bills received. This country made no similar charges and has been asked to postpone, and is postponing the collection of interest on loans made to the British Government. Efforts have been made by the Administration and the United States is to pay a part of the record placed on a public file in the Treasury Department was withdrawn and is now somewhere in secret archives. The Government's attitude is non-committal with regard to the details, and it is not known how many claims of bills have been presented to the War Department, the Shipping Board and other Government agencies or how much they will aggregate. No public announcement with regard to the sanctions involved has been made. When the United States entered the war and sent its fleet to British waters, the Allies were asked and offered to furnish the equipment and supplies. Many American naval ships operated out of British bases and were supplied by the British Government.

For the things required that the British could furnish were few. Government vouchers for them, as is usual, were frequently a long time getting through. The Navy Department request for a decision regarding the payments stated that it was not known at the time purchases were made that 5 per cent. interest would be charged on all accounts that ran for more than thirty days.

## Single Peace Resolution for Germany and Austria Favored by Senators

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Peace with both Germany and Austria, through the enactment of a single joint resolution of Congress, was adopted as the policy of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to-day. This was decided to be preferable to a separate resolution for each country.

Senator Knox (Penn.), laid before the committee the draft of a resolution of this character, which he has prepared to substitute for all others on the subject. The committee was not able to act on the matter formally for lack of a quorum, but probably will report the resolution Friday.

The intentions of President Wilson and the Democratic Senators regarding the whole programme of peace making continued to be unknown. The Democrats in the Senate are hoping to get word from the White House that will save them from the necessity of a party caucus to decide their course, but the White House is still impressively silent.

## ALLIES ANXIOUS FOR WILSON AID

French Premier Hopes U. S. Will Send Representative to Spa Conference.

REPLIES TO CRITICISMS

San Remo Parley Shows France Has No Imperialistic Designs, Says Millerand.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, April 28.—"There is absolutely no desire among the Allies to avoid cooperation with the United States in the solution of peace problems. Her failure to ratify the peace treaty has not caused the slightest strain in our attitude toward her. In fact, we still hope for the utmost collaboration of America in carrying out the Versailles treaty and will be very grateful if President Wilson can see a way to send a representative to the sessions of the Supreme Council at Spa next month. Our earnest hope is that any American representative who may be present will have fuller powers of discussion than heretofore have been permitted the American official observers."

In these striking words Alexandre Millerand, the French Premier, in an exclusive interview granted to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD correspondent, effectively disposed of all suggestions that the allied Premier held any feeling of resentment toward the United States because of our voluntary absence from the peace settlements.

Millerand's Conviction. "We were glad to have Ambassador Johnson present," M. Millerand continued. "It was a good proof that America is still interested in our difficulties and I personally feel certain that the United States will not forget the sacrifices we have made and will not withhold friendly support in the mighty task which faces the Allies of restoring Europe to peace conditions."

The French Premier expressed confidence that the Allies' declaration of "None of the Allies can now adopt an isolated policy," he said, "Italy, Belgium and Japan have agreed with me, Lloyd George and myself, and I do not for a moment anticipate any occasion for a divergence of views. Germany will realize this also, and the knowledge of allied unity should prove a strong moral force to strengthen the German Government against the extreme military measures which would lead to interior difficulties in Germany."

Probably the most satisfactory result obtained at San Remo was the complete refutation of all criticisms from American sources that France is Imperialistic.

No Annexation Scheme. "We want no territory, as the declaration says," continued M. Millerand. "We have no intention to annex territory, as the declaration says. We have no intention to annex parts of Germany and with respect to indemnity payments may be said by persons without authority the majority of the French public and Parliament are against a policy of annexation. Nor do we wish to use extreme military measures to enforce our claims, and in this our attitude does not differ from that of all our allies."

In this assurance M. Millerand frankly hopes to find a means of restoring the peace of Europe. That portion of American public opinion which has been alienated by unfounded criticisms. Regarding the financial conditions to be arranged with Germany and with respect to indemnity payments, M. Millerand told the correspondent that there are now two formulas uppermost.

The first is to fix a round sum, the amount of which is to be decided only after the Germans have presented their case at the Spa conference. This indemnity will be distributed on a sliding scale over a definite number of years, payments being computed proportionately to the actual condition of Germany, economically, at the time of each annual disbursement. The second is to fix as soon as possible a definite annual amount to which Germany will be called upon to agree.

Above all, Germany will be assured that the Allies will take measures of guarantee in the event that she evades the newly taken obligations.

## PARDONED LIFER HOST TO MATES

William Perry Celebrates His Pardon by Banquet at Warden's Residence.

SPEAKS TO 17 COMRADES

'I've Got a Girl and a Job and I'm Going to Stick to Both,' He Says.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. WARDEN'S RESIDENCE, Sing Sing Prison, April 28.—William Perry, who after serving five years of a life sentence, and to celebrate his return to the outside he gave a banquet last night in the dining room of the warden's residence, at which his guests were the warden, Lewis E. Lawes; Mrs. Lawes, the Rev. William E. Cashin, the prison Catholic chaplain, and seventeen convicts, all of whom, like Perry, had been sentenced to life imprisonment and who have served more than twelve years.

Perry's dinner is entirely unique in prison functions. There probably has never been anything like it in any American representative who may be present will have fuller powers of discussion than heretofore have been permitted the American official observers."

The French Premier expressed confidence that the Allies' declaration of "None of the Allies can now adopt an isolated policy," he said, "Italy, Belgium and Japan have agreed with me, Lloyd George and myself, and I do not for a moment anticipate any occasion for a divergence of views. Germany will realize this also, and the knowledge of allied unity should prove a strong moral force to strengthen the German Government against the extreme military measures which would lead to interior difficulties in Germany."

Probably the most satisfactory result obtained at San Remo was the complete refutation of all criticisms from American sources that France is Imperialistic.

No Annexation Scheme. "We want no territory, as the declaration says," continued M. Millerand. "We have no intention to annex territory, as the declaration says. We have no intention to annex parts of Germany and with respect to indemnity payments may be said by persons without authority the majority of the French public and Parliament are against a policy of annexation. Nor do we wish to use extreme military measures to enforce our claims, and in this our attitude does not differ from that of all our allies."

In this assurance M. Millerand frankly hopes to find a means of restoring the peace of Europe. That portion of American public opinion which has been alienated by unfounded criticisms. Regarding the financial conditions to be arranged with Germany and with respect to indemnity payments, M. Millerand told the correspondent that there are now two formulas uppermost.

The first is to fix a round sum, the amount of which is to be decided only after the Germans have presented their case at the Spa conference. This indemnity will be distributed on a sliding scale over a definite number of years, payments being computed proportionately to the actual condition of Germany, economically, at the time of each annual disbursement. The second is to fix as soon as possible a definite annual amount to which Germany will be called upon to agree.

Above all, Germany will be assured that the Allies will take measures of guarantee in the event that she evades the newly taken obligations.

## MINERS' STRIKE FEARED; 15 P. C. BOOST REFUSED

Lewis Tells Secretary Wilson Walkout May Come in Anthracite Fields.

PROPOSAL IS REJECTED

Operators Urge Arbitration in Counter Offer to the Men's Demands.

TO MEET AGAIN TO-DAY

Union Official Declares Effort Is Made to 'Stall' Settlement Plans.

John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers of America, told the Secretary of Labor over the long distance telephone last night that a strike in the anthracite fields was imminent as the result of the miners' action in rejecting the counter proposals of the operators. Mr. Lewis had talked earlier in the day with Secretary Wilson and had agreed at that time to call again if the probability of a strike increased.

He made last night's call shortly after the sub-committee of the miners and operators had finished a four hour session at the Union League Club. He informed Mr. Wilson that the "break" had come with the operators, although another meeting of the sub-committee will be held this afternoon, beginning at 12:30. To newspaper men last night Mr. Lewis said that he had nothing to say for publication, but other miners' representatives who attended the meeting and who are known to be close to Mr. Lewis and other high officials of the mine workers declared that some "quick work" would have to be done to prevent a strike.

The counter proposal of the operators, offered in response to the miners' demands for a thirty per cent. increase in wages, recognition of the union, and the universal eight-hour day, provided for an increase in wages of about fifteen per cent., and urged arbitration for the remainder of the demands. These were rejected by the general scale committee of the mine workers, and the operators were told of this decision at last night's meeting.

The miners' committee issued this statement after the meeting: "The sub-committee of miners and operators met to-night. The mine workers replied to the operators' proposals for an increase in wages and arbitration, and declined to accept same. Pending further meetings of the conference, statements of both parties are withheld. The committee will meet to-morrow at 12:30 P. M."

Samuel D. Warriner, president of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company and a member of the sub-committee, issued a statement embodying the proposition offered to the miners by the operators. This provided for the appointment of a commission of three members, to be named by the President of the United States, and none of them to be connected either with the miners or the operators. This commission, according to the proposal of the operators, was to hear the demands and decide all questions at issue, "the decision of the arbitrators to be final and binding on both parties."

## WILSON TAKES HOUR RIDE IN MOTOR CAR

First Appearance Outside the White House in Ten Days.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, April 28.—President Wilson took an automobile ride this afternoon. He was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and Rear Admiral Grayson. They drove for more than an hour through Rock Creek Park and the vicinity, enjoying the sunshine of a beautiful day. This was Wilson's first appearance outside the White House in ten days. The last time being the occasion of an automobile ride a week ago last Sunday. Prior to that it had been more than two weeks since he had gone motoring.

## TAXES HELP RAISE BERLIN BREAD PRICE

All Other Bakers' Products to Be Advanced May 10.

BERLIN, April 28.—The Berlin bakers announce a 70 per cent. increase in the price of bread, effective May 10, when the household loaf of 1.50 grams, or roughly, four pounds, will cost 4 1/2 marks. All bakers' wares have been increased proportionately. It is explained that the increases are due to higher wages and taxes on light and power.

## JAIL FOR HEADS OF RAIL STRIKE IS AIM OF U. S.

Palmer's Aid Collects Evidence Here for Federal Grand Juries.

LEVER ACT IS INVOKED

Attempted Restriction of Transportation of Necessities Charged.

FIRST SUITS IN JERSEY

Longshoremen, Marine Workers and Fish Handlers Also Under Inquiry.

Grand Jury proceedings against the leaders in the insurgent railroad strike will be begun soon in Newark, and probably in this city. Several indictments are forthcoming. In which some of the men concerned in the tieup of the New Jersey terminals will be charged with violations of the Lever act. Attempted restriction of the transportation of necessities will be the basis of the charges.

This announcement was made yesterday by C. B. Ames, special assistant to Attorney-General Palmer, at the conclusion of his inquiry into the causes of the labor troubles which recently have beset the port of New York. The inquiry continued all day in the office of Francis G. Caffey, United States Attorney.

"We have the names of the violators who are to be prosecuted," said Mr. Ames, "but I am not at liberty to divulge them. They include several leaders of the 'outlaw' strike in the New York and New Jersey terminal districts. Proceedings may be expected to begin at any time in New Jersey and will probably be followed by similar action here."

A fine of \$5,000 or imprisonment for two years or both is the maximum penalty that can be imposed for conviction of the offense with which the strike leaders will be charged.

Mr. Ames stated that he felt certain the railroad strike did not have the support of the brotherhoods or of the American Federation of Labor. Asked if any representative of the strikers had been present at his inquiry Mr. Ames replied that they had not, as he considered the strike to be such that he could not confer with them.

Federal action against the strikers is pending in Chicago, Los Angeles and Salt Lake City, Mr. Ames declared. The Federal investigators said that the railroads now seem to be pretty well in control of their train movements. It was his opinion that passenger service is now about normal, and that the same may be said of some classes of freight, particularly food supplies, while there is a large movement of other kinds of freight.

In the three day conference Mr. Ames was assisted by Mr. Caffey and Joseph L. Bodine, United States Attorney, respectively, for the southern districts of New York and New Jersey. Besides the "outlaw" railroad strike, they have had under consideration the strikes of the longshoremen and the Marine Workers' Affiliation of the Port of New York and the fish handlers' boycott.

Of the longshoremen's strike Mr. Ames in a statement issued after the close of the conference said that he believed "the situation is possible of adjustment without legal proceedings by the Department of Justice, and that an adjustment is far better than any legal remedy that may be applied. Therefore, before reaching any conclusion as to the course which the Department of Justice should pursue I have requested the representatives of the Merchants Association, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York and the other chambers of commerce with whom we have been in conference to select a committee of representative citizens to make a final effort to settle the matter fairly to all the interests involved."

Such a committee approaching the matter with an open mind and representing the public interest can confer fully with both sides and reach a just conclusion which I trust will be accepted.

Continued on Second Page.

## SEE BENEFIT IN PRIMARIES FOR LOWDEN AND JOHNSON; WOOD'S JERSEY LEAD SMALL

## FRAUD CHARGED IN N. J. PRIMARY

With Wood 612 Ahead, Johnson Aids Say He's Counted Out in Camden, Essex, Morris.

PARTY CONTROL AN ISSUE

Edge Is Stronger and Stokes Weaker—Verdon Defeats Garven's Wood Plans.

With only eighty-four out of 2,005 election districts missing, Major-General Wood returned a victory over Senator Hiram W. Johnson for the Republican Presidential preference of New Jersey by 612 votes.

The totals were: Johnson, 50,790; Wood, 51,402. The Wood managers said that this cannot be overcome in later returns, but William P. Verdon, Jersey City Johnson leader, charged last night that Johnson had been counted out in Essex, Camden and Morris counties. Despatches from Richmond, Ind., quote Senator Johnson as saying, after the receipt of the fraud charges from Mr. Verdon: "I make no charges, but I have a very lively recollection of the fraudulent Minnesota primary, and I have wired my friends in New Jersey for detailed information."

Previously Senator Johnson had made the following statement: "I am delighted with the results in New Jersey. I entered the State without any previous organization and had been assured that Wood was expected to beat all other candidates by a ratio of 5 to 1, but the results show us almost equal. I consider my results in New Jersey as the most remarkable thing in my whole campaign."

The "Big Four" will consist of United States Senators Walter S. Edge and Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, pledged to support the primary choice; E. C. Stokes, chairman of the States Committee, the original Wood man in Jersey, and William N. Runyon, formerly Governor and ardent advocate. The latter defeated Thomas L. Raymond, and for Wood, and M. L. Ballard, Johnson pledged candidate, by a little more than 2,500.

Figures on the "Big Four." With eighty-eight districts missing the vote on the candidates for the "Big Four" was: Frelinghuysen, 60,196; Edge, 59,133; Stokes, 52,446; Runyon, 45,495; Raymond, 42,881; Ballard, 42,804; T. R. Layden (pledged to Johnson), 42,804; W. H. Griggs (pledged to Wood), 41,558.

With a few precincts missing in some of the districts it appeared that the following district delegates had been elected: Pledged to Wood, 13; pledged to Johnson, 10; pledged to "primary choice," 2; unpledged, 1.

As Wood received the primary choice he should get the two pledged delegates, and the votes of Senators Edge and Frelinghuysen, delegates-at-large pledged to "primary choice," in addition to the votes of the two Wood delegates-at-large. This would give Wood seven of the twenty-eight delegates to Chicago. There is a dispute over the unpledged delegate in the First district, but the Wood forces assert that he voted for Wood as the district was carried by the General on the preference issue.

The Johnson forces claim to have elected several pledged delegates. They are: Five in the Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Hudson county districts, two in the Third and Ocean district, two in the Passaic district and two in the Bergen district. The Somerset district, where they were unpledged, but are claimed because Johnson carried the district in the preference.

Preference Vote by Counties.

County.	Johnson.	Wood.	Missing.
Atlantic	1,996	1,224	18
Bergen	1,823	1,257	2
Burlington	883	2,066	0
Camden	1,962	2,893	0
Essex	1,000	99	0
Hudson	1,812	5,934	0
Hunterdon	2,673	2,196	0
Mersey	3,428	1,257	0
Middlesex	3,428	1,476	0
Monmouth	2,473	1,257	0
Morris	1,476	2,395	0
Howe	632	2,213	0
Ocean	632	2,213	0
Somerset	81	678	0
Sussex	121	318	0
Union	2,870	2,324	0
Warren	2,870	2,324	0
Total	50,790	51,402	84

Results from official returns in at midnight were that Wood had elected eleven pledged district delegates; Johnson had ten pledged delegates; and three of those elected were unpledged. The following delegates were elected:

County.	Choice for District Delegate.	Choice for Primary Choice.
1—Francis P. Patterson, Jr.	Wood	Unpledged
2—Edward L. Sturges	Unpledged	Unpledged
3—William H. Worrell	Wood	Unpledged
4—William H. Kilgus	Johnson	Unpledged
5—William M. Thompson	Johnson	Unpledged
6—A. P. Foran	Primary choice	Johnson
7—Howe	Johnson	Unpledged
8—Charles W. Egan	Wood	Unpledged
9—Mortimer Towler	Wood	Unpledged
10—Edward D. Norbeck	Wood	Unpledged
11—William P. Verdon	Johnson	Unpledged
12—Joseph L. Bodine	Johnson	Unpledged
13—Henry M. Doremus	Wood	Unpledged
14—A. B. Ambush	Wood	Unpledged
15—Richard Wayne Parzer	Wood	Unpledged
16—Austin Colwell	Wood	Unpledged
17—D. D. Norbeck	Wood	Unpledged
18—W. L. Glorioso	Wood	Unpledged
19—Philip Mahler	Johnson	Unpledged
20—Richard Doherty	Johnson	Unpledged
21—Richard Doherty	Johnson	Unpledged
22—Richard Doherty	Johnson	Unpledged

In the Sixth district, with thirty-six out of 300 precincts missing, N. H. Hart

## Idaho's 8 Uninstructed, but Two Favor Wood

Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, April 28.—Eight uninstructed delegates to the Republican national convention at Chicago were chosen to-day by the party's State convention here. Senator William E. Borah, who will head the delegates at large, favors Senator Hiram Johnson (Cal.). The other three delegates at large are State Chairman John Thomas of Mooring (non-committal); John P. Aray, Coeur d'Alene (Wood), and Stanley A. Easton, Kellogg (Wood).

## HARDING'S LEAD IN OHIO 15,186

Late Returns Show Wood Carries Two Out of 22 Congressional Districts.

MAY GET TEN DELEGATES

Harry M. Daugherty, the Senator's Campaign Manager, Is Defeated.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. CLEVELAND, April 28.—With only 103 precincts missing out of a total of 5,882, Ohio gives Senator Warren G. Harding a plurality of 15,186 votes over Major-General Wood. The vote was: Harding, 125,003; Wood, 109,817. About the same precincts gave Senator Hiram Johnson (Cal.), 15,009. His name was written in. The use of stickers has been held illegal in Ohio. Hoover ran slightly behind Johnson on available returns.

Of twenty-two Congressional districts, Wood certainly has carried two, the Twelfth and the Twenty-second. The former comprises the city of Columbus, and the latter, part of Cleveland and two rural counties. Two other districts may be classed as doubtful.

Harry M. Daugherty, Harding's campaign manager, has been defeated, on the face of available returns by William S. Boyd, Cleveland attorney and Wood candidate, for delegate at large to the Chicago convention. With 199 precincts missing, Boyd had a lead of 1,814. The vote was: Boyd, 104,898; Daugherty, 102,084.

The vote on other district delegate candidates compiled from all but 272 precincts in the State showed Galvin A. Latta, 14,927; Wood, 12,519; 115,413; Herrick, (Harding) 125,536; Turner (Wood) 101,942.

Three Harding candidates for delegate at large apparently are elected. The Presidential preference vote is practically complete, all but ten of the counties in the State having made complete returns.

The heavy vote cast against Harding, however, is attributed to political observers largely to opposition to his campaign manager, the result in many instances of political feuds of long standing. In the Twelfth district, where Wood was the district was carried by the General on the preference issue.

The Johnson forces claim to have elected several pledged delegates. They are: Five in the Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Hudson county districts, two in the Third and Ocean district, two in the Passaic district and two in the Bergen district. The Somerset district, where they were unpledged, but are claimed because Johnson carried the district in the preference.

Such a committee approaching the matter with an open mind and representing the public interest can confer fully with both sides and reach a just conclusion which I trust will be accepted.

Continued on Second Page.

## Washington Sees Harding Weakened by General's Strong Vote Tuesday.

RETURNS SIGNIFICANT

Lodge and Johnson Popularity Show Disapproval of Nations League.

EYES TURNING ON WILSON

Capital Wonders What He Will Do to Try to Inject Life Into His Dead Treaty.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, April 28.—Republican leaders here were unusually reluctant to-day to draw definite conclusions from the rather complicated results of the Presidential preference primaries in New Jersey, Ohio and Massachusetts yesterday. They agreed for the most part, however, on this summary of the situation:

Major-General Wood has suffered some loss of prestige from his failure to win a complete and emphatic victory in New Jersey, which is to some degree offset by the close race he gave Senator Harding (Ohio) in the latter's home State.

Senator Harding has been weakened by the result in his home State, because his failure to secure a solid delegation raises the question whether he could be relied on to carry that important State in the November election.

Senator Johnson (Cal.) increases his importance in the race by reason of getting a split in New Jersey's delegation and running Gen. Wood neck and neck in that State's preference vote, although the organization was all against him.

League of Nations Doomed.

The rapid disintegration of sentiment for the peace treaty and the League of Nations is indicated by the great vote for Senator Johnson in New Jersey and the big margin by which Senator Lodge (Mass.), Republican leader of the Senate, headed other candidates for delegates at large in Massachusetts.

Gov. Lowden of Illinois becomes more important in the race by reason of the weakness displayed by Harding and Wood, of whose organization followers Lowden is expected to be the legatee to some extent at least.

In many quarters not friendly to Wood the race was diagnosed to-day as between Johnson and Lowden. Some of the Republican regulars said that Johnson's failure to sweep New Jersey keeps him from taking a commanding position, but that he has become so prominent that the fire of all others will be concentrated against him.